DRAMATIC READINGS .- "Lend me your ears, my countrymen," and learn that KNOX, of No. 122 Faitonet, has issued his spring style of Hats. For beauty, elegance of style, excellence of muterial and exceeding cheapness, they cannot be surpassed.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.-Grand open-

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.—Grand opening on this day. Monday, the 14th of March, at the Paris Martilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway, for the spring season, where will be displayed a collection of rarities in Ledies Contome the products of foreign and of native 20-16th, unperalleled in the World of Fashion.

The Paris Mantilla Emporium having been still further enlarged during the past two mouths, may now unquestionably be pronounced the most commodious, as well as popular that the states and the present season being more than availily rife with Parisian noveities, as well on account of the interesting ceremonies that have lately taken place in the French capital, as also with a view to the great Industrial Exhibition, to be beid in this city, the proprietors can confidently state, that he will offer a rich treat to those Ladies and Gentlemen who honor him with a visit.

The entire suite of rooms will be thrown open on this occasion, and the different articles so arranged as to afford every facility for public inspection.

The inner apartments will be devoted exclusively to those Mantillas intended for the World's Pair. Gro. Bulletin.

Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

N. B.—Please observe the opening day is on this Monday, the 18th of March, or should the weather prove unpropitious, on the first succeeding day.

on the first succeeding day.

The "Composite Iron Railing the Atlantic Railing Works, mbires great beauty, strength and cheapness. It is a rought Iron Framework, connected by Ornamental Cast in Ties, melted on and sround the structure itself. It may be made light and graceful like the wife Railing, heavy and solid like the Cast Iron. Railings for steps, streets, offices, cometeries, &c. Also ferandals, Balcomies, &c., for sale by Groupe Yoster, No. 706 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.,

Who is the only one authorized to sell this descript

NEW FOREIGN GOODS AT GENINS'S .- The at-New FOREICS GOODS AT GENINS 5.—118 attention of the public is invited to the splendid assortment of Paris goods, (selected in that city by GENIN) to be opened at the lower store, No. 214 Broadway, this morning. The items of this extensive importation, which reached New-York by the Humboldt, are superb French felt lists for gentlessen, beautifully mounted silk Umbrellas and Sun Shades, Canes, in great variety and of new and elegant designs, and children's fancy Hais, of more than twenty graceful styles, just brought out in Paris. Parents will find the assortment of the latter fabrics particularly worthy of their attention.

GENIN, No 214 Breadway,
Opposite St. Faul's.

STRANGER! HAVE YOU BEEN INTO TUTTLE'S STRANGER: 11AVE YOU BEEN INTO LOTTE.

EMPORIUM YET!—If not, lose no time in calling there, for
it is one of the greatest curiosities of New-York. You will
find every variety of Toys, Fanch Goods, and curious things
that you ever dreamed of—

"O, Turtle is the queerest man
In this wide Yankee nation;
And for his great Emporium
He's reseacked all creation."

Remember the number, 345 Broadway.

NEW MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway.

—Barringlowie & Weeth have opened their Spring Stock of Full and Half Mourning Goods compraing every stricle necessary for a mourning wardrobe. We have just received, per steamer Humboidt, a spiendid assortment of Mourning Silks, Tissues, Mohairs, Tamise Cloths, &c., &c., which we are offering at extremely low prices. Also, just opened several packages superior Bombasines, Canton Cloths, Queen's Cloths, and many new and desirable articles in the mourning line. Particular attention is invited to our manufactoring department, where full easits of mourning are furnished at a few hours notice. Bonnets, Dresses, Mantles, constantly on hand.

Barringlower & Weed,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spins and Prince-sts, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

New Spring Goods daily receiving from Let New Spring Goods daily receiving from auction and importers. Rich fashionable Silka, plain and Embroidered Grape Shawis, and Printed Shawis, Barege De Laines, Bareges, Printed Muslims, Ac. Ledies are invited to call and look through our elegant stock of new Spring Goods, before making their purchases. As each department will be complete with Fashionable Goods of the season, ladies will save themselves the perplexity of shopping from store to store to get suited, and goods will be sold at Such prices as will defe competition. G. M. Bodine, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas, will be found at the Store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 hatham-st, between Pearl and Roosevelt-sta, the oldest Fos establishment in the city. We assure our readers that hey can do better than elsewhere, either at wholesale or etail. They have now no branch Stores.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES. 1850.—Saiver & Louisserry, No. 443 Pearlet, are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of volver, tapestry, Prussels, three ply and ingrain carpetings of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

CARPETINGS. - PETERSON & HUMI. CARPETINGS.—IFEERSON CE 110-20.

No. 379 Broady R.J. of Title and elegant Carpets, direct from France and England, consisting of Moquet, Aubusson and Axmineter, from the most calebrated French, manufactories. Also, itch Medallian Velvet and Mossac Carpets, from Messa. J. Crossley & Sona, England; together with a general assortment of other qualities of Carpetings, for sale on reasonable terms.

TO H. L. FOSTER'S Fashionable Clothing Establishment, No. 27 Courtlandt-st., is a desirable place to purchase Cotching, of every variety, where the buying public can, at all times, find a full supply of Ready made Clothing, made up from the best materials, and by the best workmen. Nother made to order with promptness and dispatch. A srge stock of Winter Clothing, which will be sold at very

FAIRBANKS'S PLATFORM SCALES-Long

known, severely tested, always right—the acknowledged standard. FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 89 Water-st. We wish to remind our readers that ALERET H. Nicolay will sell, This Day at 12 o'cleck, at the Merchants' Exchange, at Auction, a handsome Gothic Cottage, observatory, &c., and about twelve acres of Land, aimasted in the pleasant village of Clinton, N.J., within 2; miles of the city of Newark. Particulars at sale.

Book-Keeping, Writing and Arithmetic are taught in an expeditious and superior manner by Mr. B. F. Foster, at No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walter-sta, where gentlemen are qualified to discharge the duties of a book-keeper with accuracy, premptitude and dispatch. Prospectus, with full particulars, may be had on application.

Piano Fortes and Music—Selling Off.—Removal—Great bargains in Piano-Fortes and Music, to make room for excessive alterations in large and spacious store on the first flow, No. 338 Broadway, 25 feet on Broadway by 160 feet on Anthony-st, now eccupied by Occupe P. Fox and others. Seing obliged to give up a part of the room he now occupies previous to said improvements, the undersigned would inform buyers of Piano-Fortes and Music, that in consequence of the increased demand and unrivalled popularity of T. Gilliury & Co's celebrated Piano-Fortes and seed of the property of the control of the increased demand and unrivalled popularity of T. Gilliury & Co's celebrated Piano-Fortes and the seed of the provious to the above date he will sell at very great reduction his splendid stock of Piano-Fortes and Music, consisting of new and second-hand Pianos at prices from \$40 up, to make room for said alterations; and also an assortment of Melodeons and Pianos for small rooms will be sold at cost, as the whole stock must be sold previous to the list of April. Persons in want of bargains had better take advantage of this opportunity.

Horace Waters, 335 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st. 2d floor. PIANO FORTES AND MUSIC-SELLING OFF .-

Preserve your property, by entrusting to one of the DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES C. GATLER'S patent, manufactured by Robert M. PATRICS. hey have never falled to preserve their confounts from fire J. GAYLES's patent, manufactured by ROBKET M. FYULKS. They have never filled to preserve their contents from fire and thieres. They have been tested in numberless instance, and we doubt if Altma itself, with all its pent-up fire let loose, would warm one of them through. When the Pefance Lock is universally adopted, the burglar may exclaim "my occupation's gone!" The Depth for the above Safes, with Goffin's Patent Defiance Locks attached, is No. 192 Pearl st., where a large assortment can always be found.

TO THE AFFLICTED. -To those afflicted with To the Applicable.—To those afflicted with that dreadful scourge to America, the Liver Complaint, the proprieters of Mlank's Liver Pills are happy to offer this remedy, as at once complete and safe. It has been used in all paris of the country, it has been used in the puscise of the most emittent physicians, and always with triumphant success. In offering these Pills to the public, the proprietors are actuated by a desire to alleviate numan suffering, and offer a remedy within the reach of all, which is at once a safe and effectual remedy for a most dangerous and difficult class of diseases. This truly efficacious remedy may be had in New-York, wholesale and retail, at C. V. CLICKNER & Co.'s, No. 81 Barclay-st., and Boyto & Paul, No. 40 Courtisadt-st. Sold also by all the principal draggists.

THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTH-THE IEUTH, THE WHOLE INCTH, AND NOTE, THE THE THE THE THE WE WAN DESSA'S Improved Wehpene," and their name is Legion," have in the most unqualified manner borns testimony to its being "the first among the first" of all Hist Restocatives now in use. Its vegetable properties in almost every case, operates with anniarshable surely in changing grey hair to its original and natural color, and in producing a fresh growth where premature baldnoss appears, or wasted and scholars distributed in the foliate imparting to the hair that soft and niky appearance as desirable. Sold at 123 Chambers-et, and by the principal druggists of the city and country.

Now is the time to get clear of enermous rents. See Notice of Chas. Woon, in this paper, headed "2,800 Building Lots and 100 Farms," and we advise all who are not disposed to pay these enormous rents, to buy a share in these Lots and Farms this day.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH CHINA .- The remainder of the consignment of slightly damaged French China, from the manusctures at Vierzon, is now opening and will continue on private sale for a few days. HAUGHWOUT & DAILEY, Nos. 361 and 363 Broadway.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING SCHOOL, No. 20 4th-av.—Heum for Ledies, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Hours for Gentlemen, from 8 to 6, and 7 to 9 P. M. Ledies wish-ing to ride or take lessons at this establishment must be in-troduced by some one known to the Proprietor.

A NOBLE Example — While such a man as Hon. Henry Meigs President of the Americas Institute, No. 351 Broadway, in the plentinde of his benevoleat and philaudiropic nature, has condescended to reveal to the public the properties and nature of a remedy for the immediate relief of all nervous affections, neuralist, rhemmitiam, and such-like heretofere deemed incurable diseases, it would be a waste of sympathy to beatow it on those who still suffer from tormenting diseases. None but strangers in our city can ask, "But who is Henry Meigs" We answer, "A man, as far above ordinary men, in science, knowledge, wiedom, piety and veracity, as the remedy he recommends is above all others in it bening effects." But another stranger might say, "Perhaps he has a share in it." To whom we reply, "Mr. Meigs is a gentleman from whom there is not gold enough in the country to buy an opinion that is not based upon conviction, matured by experience, and delivered with judgment, honor, and integrity." We need hardly tell our residers it is WATTS's Naxwous ANTIONE alluded to. We would not have named it but for fear of tiring out Mr. Meigs with anxious inquiries. We have seen the following: "I addressed a note to Hes. Heary Meigs, for his opinion of Dr. Watts's Nervous Antidote, and his answer was of so decidedly a fattering character that I write for a supply immediately." Lyman Spatione, Central Village, Windham Co., Conn.—[Sundey Dispatch.

Dr. WATTS's Office No. 424 Greenwich effects.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1853.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO MORROW MORNING. at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrap pere, ready for mailing, can be had at the deak. Price Six Cents. The Cambria sails from Boston on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

SEE THIRD PAGE, AT

LEGISLATIVE .- In SENATE on Saturday, a potition was presented from 10,000 citizens of N. Y. City, against the Ecclesiastical Devise Law. A bill to reorganize the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers was reported. A minority re-port from the Select Committee, to propose Amendments to the Constitution, was rece It is the exact opposite of Mr. Vanderbilt's project. A bill was passed to extend the time for the completion of the Watertown and Rome

In the Assembly, the bill to divide the Nineteenth Ward of this City was reported complete. Mr. Shaw laid on the table a resolution inquiring into the expediency of such an amendment to the Constitution as shall give to the Le gislature authority to sell the Canals. The new Assessment bill was further debated.

The Africa arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing interesting news from Constantinople. The Austrian demands have been rejected, and the Austrian embassy is closed, and war is expected. Russia is at hand and Prince Menchikoff is appointed to command the army on the frontiers. France and England sustain Turkey. The conduct of the French Ambassador at Constantinople indicates especially that Louis Napoleon would like to see the war going on. England strives for peace, but must stand by the Sultan at any event. We may prepare to hear of hostilities. Probable as their outbreak has seemed for the past month, they are now more likely than ever. Still the financial world of London does not manifest any particular signs of alarm, except in communications to the journals to prove there is no danger. In Hungary the discontent has increased, and in the event of a great contest Austria will find fearful enemies at home. She has, however, concluded a commercial league with Prussia which will strengthen her in Germany, and benefit her people. But if the war comes this will not save her. But the cloud may blow over; a few weeks will show.

The Committee of citizana apparated at the great Reform Meeting, will leave for Albany this afternoon, to lay before the Legislature the condition of our municipal affairs and the plans proposed by way of remedy. We presume they are well informed of the nature and progress of certain bills relating to this City now before the Legislature; but we take the liberty of calling their special attention to the new Police bill which is about to pass to a third reading in the Assembly. This bill is got up for the purpose of rendering the present dynasty perpetual, and will make the whole Police Department a great political machine. It is the very opposite of Reform.

All good citizens will rejoice at the sentence passed upon those members of the Common Council, on Saturday, who passed the Broadway Railroad project in contempt of the injunction laid upon them by the Court. The case is to be carried to the Court of Appeals which we believe sits next week, but the appeal can hardly change the sentence. Where the judges of the lower court are unanimous there is little probability that in such a case their decision will be reversed. The punishment is slight but sufficient; it asserts the majesty of the law and teaches a salutary lesson to our corrupt Common Council. They may yet find that the way of the transgressor is hard, easy as it may be to get into it, and sweet as may be the profits derived from crime. at the outset.

The argument upon the motion to quash the Indictments against Aldermen Smith and Bard did not come off on Saturday, because the lawyers were not ready. It was adjourned to Tuesday.

Mr. King declined taking the oath of office, when Mr. Rodney, the Vice-Consul, waited upon him for that purpose, saying that if he lived to reach Washington and to take his seat at the head of the Senate, the ceremony might then take place. His friends have hopes that this may still be.

A house has been secured and furnished for Santa Anna in Mexico, and a commissioner has sailed from Vera Cruz to invite him to re-

SECRETARY GUTHRIE.-We consider Mr. Guthrie an able and respectable man, of very bad politics but fair private character, and regard the charges preferred against him by our correspondent 'Damasippus' as in the main ill-founded or frivolous. But 'Kentucky' in our last did Mr. G. no good by his reply. It is not true that the Louisville Congressional District is strongly Whig. On the contrary, it has been a very close District at several of the elections of Members of Congress in it preceding the Special Election last fall. Its vote at the two preceding elections stood.

-We presume it is true that Mr. Guthrie

is not very popular, but how much that should weigh every one will decide for himself.

SLAVERY, NORTH AND SOUTH. The Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial recently gave a most appalling picture of the low wages, destitution and misery of a large portion of the Laboring Poer of the Free States, and called our attention thereto as bearing on the character of Southern Slavery. We responded, admitting the substantial truth of The Commercial's picture, (the like of which had frequently been presented in The Tribune,) and begged our Southern friend to go on with his exposures and reprehensions of Northern Social evils, assuring him that no offense was or would be taken thereat, at least by our sort of folks this way. On the contrary, we are heartily obliged to him therefor, and wish he would induce 'our Southern brethren' to send any number of lecturers to traverse the Free States and speak from place to place in fearless exposure of the wrongs and woes of Poverty among us. Such addresses would inevitably stir up a little excitement among those who profit by the abuses they sought to expose, would be met by complaints of exaggeration, and by requests that the agitators would mind their own business' and let alone matters they did not understand; but they would nevertheless do great good, and would neither be put down by riots nor silenced by threats of dissolving the Union.

The Commercial returns to the charge as follows:

lows:

"The Tribune speaks boidly in regard to the wrongs and sufferings of Poverty in the Free States, and invices others to do the same.

"But these accounts of want, degradation, vice and crime in the Free States are all true, while the recitals of the wrongs and sufferings of the slave are mostly false. No party denies the herrible state of affairs in New-York and other places in the Free States, and no one can deny that the "moral and religious people" among whom these evils exist, cannot or will not reform the vicious or feed the starving."

—We here leaves to assure our cottemporary

-We beg leave to assure our cotemporary that "the horrible state of affairs in New-York and other places" is denied by our conservatives as heartily and honestly as he denies the general fidelity of the picture of Slavery drawn in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin." Well-salaried, well-fed and (on most subjects) tolerably intelligent clergymen have preached a good many sermons in our City, thanking God that here every one who seeks work can get it and be well paid for it, so that no one can suffer but those who deserve to! The Duke of Wellington, when England contained more than One Million able-bodied paupers, and he was living in luxury on \$300,000 a year ground out of the marrow of those paupers, declared in the House of Lords that every man who really tried was sure to do well in England. And there are thousands to-day in this very City who believe that there is no misery, no want here, but such as has its cause in the vices or indolence of the sufferers.

Whether the 'moral and religious people of the Free States do or do not discharge their whole duty to their destitute and miserable neighbors, is a question whereon diverse opinions prevail, and which need not here be decided. It is very clear that these have no power to make drunkards, loafers and vagabonds independent and comfortable unless they can cure them of their vices. But it is one thing for the Rich to fail in charity or sympathy for the Poor and quite another thing for she Dich to call the Donnet a thousand dottars per head and pocket the proceeds. The same spirit may be manifested in either case, but the

conduct it incites is quite different. - The Commercial continues:

"But what sort of philanthropy and Christianity is it that would reduce the well-clothed, well-fed and morally-instructed slaves of the South to the level of that sink of moral depravity and bodily suffering in which the free population of New-York, of the lowest class, wallow and gender? "There are between eleven and twelve hundred colored members of the Church to which we are attached this town, and they are mostly alays, and are well this town, and they are mostly alays, and are well.

ored members of the Church to which we are altered in this town, and they are mostly slaves, and are well behaved and orderly, and make a better appearance in behaved and orderly, and make a better appearance working most of the mediocre working the mediocre wo their Sunday costume than most of the shipers in Northern congregations. The well-behaved and orderly Slaves are not confined to the class we have named. Other Churches have large numbers of them, and there are many who do not belong to any of the Churches that always appear in 'good case'—some of them figure after the fashion of your Broadway dan-

-But why, neighbor! should your Slaves, if emancipated, all sink to the level of our "lowest class" of free population? Do you think so meanly of the "eleven or twelve hundred members" of your own Church as to believe they would sink into the lowest depths of iudolence, drunkenness and debauchery if it were not for the preventing grace of Slavery! We cannot think so meanly of them nor of their religion. For we are confident quite as large a proportion of our Black as of our White population are Christians, and we don't think the Christian virtues of our Black Christians would suffer by the most rigorous comparison with those of our White ones. What is the reason that the Blacks of Wilmington are so much worse than those of New-York !

But hear again The Commercial :

"And what would be the condition of our society and what would be the condition of our society and the Tribune tell." "And what would be the condition of our society here, if all these people were free! The Tribune tells us that the chief obstacle in the way of reform "is the thoughtfessnee, the idle and victous habits of the needy" ameng the New-Yorkers. Well—Northern bistory admonishes us that such would be the condition of our Slaves, if left to themselves; we have no warrant that the Southern Slave would be much better off than the Northern freeman; in a worse condition they could not be—we must all admit that."

-No, but we don't admit any such thing! Two-thirds of the "Northern freemen" who work for their living in our City are in comfortable circumstances, with steady work, fair pay, comfortable homes, and plenty to eat. They are decently dressed; so are their children, who have Free Schools open to them at all times; and those who cannot attend during the day may go in the winter evenings of half the year-all without charge. Cheap Lectures, Books, Libraries, &c., enable those who have passed the period of youth to increase their stock of useful knowledge very considerably. Almost every youth who will has here a career open before him, and thousands each year work their way up from indigence and need to competence and independence. Of course, those who will be 'idle and vicious' must take the consequences; and, while we do not by any means regard our Social order as perfect, we know that, as contrasted with Slavery, it is a great improvement.

-We said in our former article that whatever our faults, we have no laws here to compel one man to labor through life for another without recompense, and authorize the idle master to sell, whip or corrupt the industrious servant's wife or daughters. Whereto The Commercial replies:

"lst. Those laws and their operations must be judged by their fruits; they produce a greater amount of human happiness, than any others that one be derized, or any

other polity in operation, North or South 2d The Institution of Slavery is a right incorporated in the Federal Constitution, and each State will continue it during its sovereign pleasure. The South intends that its existence shall be coveral with that Constitution—each State retaining the right to abolish it or not—and others to institute it or not. Don't like this doctrine? The the doctrine of the Union, and must stand or fall with it.

with it.

"As to that part which relates to the "luxurious master," &c. we can say that our experience of forty years, in proximity with Slavery in all its ramifications, does not authorize such language. There are evils, we admit—but they are not common. We heard, some admit—but they are not common. We heard, some time ago, that a creditor in Boston kept the mother in jail for debt, in order to "corrupt" and accomplish his wicked designs upon her daughter—but we suppose such thing are not common there, neither."

-To which we answer: The Free States did formerly have laws whereby a mother might be confined in jail for

debt while the ruin of her daughter was accomplished; but those were bad laws, and have been (we think without exception) abolished. The Commercial's case proves that, wherever bad laws exist, there bad men will be found to take advantage of them. We consider the property-holders of the North quite as moral and just as those of the South ; yet if our laws gave them absolute control over the persons and services of the poor, we are sure that much injustice, hardship and licentiousness would thence result. Nay, we insist that such laws, being essentially unjust, immoral, inhuman, would necessarily corrupt the moral sense of the class invested by them with despotic power. An unjust law does not merely permit evil to be done. An immoral influence flows out of the mere fact of its existence. Law is a part of the education of the people; and a had law tends to corrupt and confuse the moral sense of those living under it. A state of the law which gives impunity to moral wrong is mischievous even though we could prove no specific offense incited by it. If our laws said ' thou shalt steal with impunity,' they would impel not to theft alone but to burglary, assault and murder.

The Commercial is doubtless aware that its udgment on the comparative prevalence of Happiness North and South is adverse to that of the great mass of observers and travelers in both sections. But, even were it true that animal gratification is as abundant and universal at the South as at the North, we should only need to contrast their Churches, School-Houses, Libraries, &c., &c., respectively to prove an immense difference between them as respects the elements of Human Progress and Development, which (and not mere enjoyment) are the true ends of Man's earthly existence.

- The Commercial thus concludes: "So long as the humen heart is prone to evil, so long will there be abuses and wrongs everywhere. But the Slave at the South is protected by the laws; but these laws may not reach every case here, any more than they do elsewhere. The Slave at the South, is also protected and guarded by a Christianized public sentiment, as influential, as charitable and as humane, as in any part of Christendom.

ert of Christendom.

"Mr. Greeker ought to come to the South and see for
"mr. Greeker ought to come to the South and see for
"mr. Greeker of the see for the see of t honor and for conscience's sake, when he returns to

-How is the slave protected by Southern laws? Is he protected in his earnings? Do those laws say to him, 'Be industrious and frugal, and you shall be protected in laying up a competence for your old age, and an outfit in life for your children?' Do they protect him against his master's beating ? Do they protect be purity of his wife against the lechery of her master? Do they protect his daughters from sale to any libertine willing to pay a tempting price for them? Do they protect his family from being broken up and scattered to different States by the cupidity or even the misfortunes of their master? Verily, if the rights of slaves are protected by Southern laws, then no human beings were ever destitute of such protection.

-We assure The Commercial that we have been South, and, beside a good deal of time spent in Washington, have looked over a part of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. We found Slavery neither better nor worse than its intrinsic character and inevitable conditions had prepared us to expect. Human Nature is the same North and South ; but bad laws tend to deprave it every where. And we beg leave to assure our cotemporary that we have never hesitated, and never shall hesitate, to visit the South when inclined to do so, and ask no safe conduct from any one. But when we travel Southward to see Slavery as it is, we shall prefer not to tax the "kindness and hospitality" of slaveholders, nor notify them to put their slaves in holiday attire for our inspection. We would far sooner go to the ' quarters' than the planter's dinner-table to learn what Slavery is. and would rather listen to what Pomp or Cuffee thinks of it than hear what 'Massa' has to say in the premises. The nature of Slavery is to be learned (like few other things) in few lessons without a master,' and the fable of the stoning Boys and the stoned Frogs throws a good deal of light upon it. Esop was a slave, clearly enough.

NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The vote just taken is light, the Whigs having made no serious effort. Gov. Martin's majority is comething like 5,000. The Councillors stood 4 Democrats to 1 Whig; the Senate 10 Dem. (and 6 more to be chosen to fill a vacancy) to 1 Whig: the House about 150 Dem. to 80 Whig. The three new Districts will be represented in the next Congress by Messrs. Kittredge, Morrison and Hubbard, (Dem.) whom they were made for ; but Mr. Tuck has polled a vote of which he may well be proud in the First. Judging only from its Political complexion, we infer that the Maine Law will fare as badly with the new as with the late Legislature.

Vincinia.-The Legislature of the 'Old Dominion' is strongly 'Democratic,' and the House of course appointed a Committee of their own sort to district the State for Members of Congress. The Committee reported a bill, which gave 'the party' nearly all the Districts, but still it appears to have been susceptible of improvement; for a Mr. Garrett has concected a substitute, which gives 'the Democracy' every District, which has of course been accepted by the House-Yeas 74; Nays 54-we presume a party vote. And this, no doubt, will be the Apportionment.

-We do not state these facts by way of complaint, but only to make a note of them, as Gen. Taylor did not want the bull-dogs in Plorida to 'worry' the Indians, but only to escertain where they might be found.

RHODE ISLAND holds her State Temperance Convention at Providence to-morrow. It will be large and spirited. The amended Maine Law of this State (amended to avoid Judge Curtis's cavils) has gone into effect, and is very generally respected. But a popular vote is to be taken on its Repeal at the approaching State Election-its enemies voting 'Yes,' (for Repeal.) while the friends of Prohibition vote No,' (against Repeal.) We fell confident of a verdict favorable to Sebriety, Thrift, Morality and General Well-being.

DELAWARE.-The Constitutional Convention of this State reassembled at Dover, on the 10th inst. It consists of 30 members-18 Whig, 11 Democratic, 1 Independent. A strodg effort has been made to induce the Whig majority to commit suicide, by adjourning without day, leaving the Constitution unreformed, though the representation in the Legislature is now very unequal, and chosen by Counties instead of single Districts, as it should be, and the Judicial system of the State is very antiquated and defective. We trust no such ruinous counsels can prevail.

Father Roothaan. Acc ounts from Rome mention that Father Roothaan, e General of the Jesuits, is on his death-bed."

This is the simple announcement of the danerous illness of one of the most powerful props which the Reman Catholic Church has possessed during the

present century. The difficulties in which the Order of the Jesuits found themselves, owing to the envy and hatred of other Orders in the Church, and which led to the elec tion of the aged Father Fortis as General of the Order 1620, were removed by the accession of Leo XII. to the Papal chair in 1823. Under his favor and protection the Order flourished to an unexampled degree, and at the time of the death of Fortis, January, 1829, and of Leo in February, fourteen days later, it had recovered possession of all its former palaces, churches and colleges in Rome, and yet so numerous were its members that new structures were demanded for their accommodation. The future prosperity of the Jesuits depended in great measure upon the result of the election of a new Pope, and the elevation of Pins VIII, was a triumph for them, which was followed up by the election on the 9th of July, 1829, of Father JOHANNES ROOTHAAN to the office of Propositus Generalis of the

Since the election of Aquaviva in 1615, the Order had had no General so young, nor one of such extraordi nary talents and capacity for business as Roothaan He was a native of Amsterdam, born Nov. 20, 1785, and spent his youth in a tobacco manufactory in his native city. At the age of 19 he entered the Co the Order at Polozk, and exhibited in the circle of his oftimes difficult and delicate duties, singular skill and activity. There is one body in the world which always chooses its best men to its highest offices, and the election of Roothaan to its head is proof sufficient of his keen and comprehensive understanding, which in his case was joined to a truly Dutch deliberation, entire self-command, indomitable courage, and a perfect knowledge of men and of national and international politics. He was now at the age of 45, in the most per feet development of his powers, and was everywhere halled by the Jesuit communities as the greatest politician and most skillful pilot to whom the guidance of their Order could be intrusted.

Many circumstances have combined since 1829 to raise the society of Jesus to somewhat of its former in fluence and power, among them the necessity which Despotism has found of turning to it for support, against the Republican ideas which are so surely spreading throughout the masses on the Continent of Europe, and the natural reaction from the excitement of 1848; but nothing can account for the increase of this influence and power to their present extent, but the extraordi-nary qualifications of the head of the Order. In fact since Roothaan's elevation in 1829 he has been not only General of the Jesuits but really the head of the Church and hardly less than supreme temporal ruler of the States of the Church, at least down to the advent of the present Pope Plus IX. It was mainly owing to the ower of Roothan that Pius, on his accession, found the States in so sad a condition. The General looked only to the advantage of his order, and purposely repressed all attempts to improve the condition of the people, either intellectually or in their material interests. long as he was practically regent, no permission could he obtained even for the construction of a railroad. Gregory XVI. who succeeded Pius VIII. in 1830, was but a puppet in the hands of Roothaan, and the losses which the order suffered through the revolutions of Father Roothaan has made himself felt throughout

1830 were richly made up by the head of the c the civilized world. The attempts made by the nation of Europe in 1848 to gain religious and political free been skillfully made to tend to the increase of the influence of the followers of Loyola, and at no period has that dangerous power been more actively working in the affairs of the world, or stood more independently in its strength than at this moment, when its great head is drawing to the close of his busy and

We learn with sincere regret from the Courrier des Etats Unis, of Saturday, that Mr. PAUL Approx, who for the past five years has been the Editor of that paper, has ceased to have any share in its conduct, though he will still contribute to its columns of casional articles on American affairs. In thus chroni cling his partial withdrawal from the editorial nity of the City, we may be allowed to say that there is no member of the press who has more justly gained the confidence and respect of his fellow-journal-ists or of the public. Under his management the Courrier has been consistent and manly in its tone, prompt and dignified in the expression and defense of republican principles, never stained by any unworthy personality, never accused of ess toward an opponent. There any trick or unfairn are doubtless many who differ from the opinions it has uniformly sustained; on some questions we have been among the number; but none can refuse the tribute of their esteem to the sincerity and gentlemanly courtesy which have ever marked its columns. With regard to the Napoleonic ullainies M. Arpin has consistently re garded them in their true character. The success of the usurper has drawn from him no word of concession, no breath of fattery. He has held since the Empire as before that it is only by liberty; and under Republican institutions that France can strain to permanent peace, the full development of her resources and the elevation of her people. Wherever Mr. Arpin may go, we cordially wish him success and happiness.

-The editorial management of the Courrier is umed by Mr. E. Masseras, hitherto editor of the Phere de New York, which paper will no longer be

New-York Politics and Politicians-Office Applicants-Col. Greene and Caleb Cush-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribus WASHINGTON, Seturday, March 12, 1853.

New-York politics inscrutable, as yet. Dickinson, Marcy and John Van Buren have three sets of nominees, and I learn that the difficulty thus far arises from the effect those appointments are supposed to have upon the Senatorial successor to Seward. I know that the New-York competitors give Pierce more trouble than those from all the rest of the Union. Charles Thompson, formerly Councillor to Demo-

cratic Governor Morton, of Massachusetts, is here afer the Boston Custom-House. It is no go. He is Old Hunker, and unpopular with his party, being the most aristocratic specimen of a Democrat in New England. Pierce means to put Gen. Pensice, of Concord, N. H., in the place, unless overborne by local remonstrance. The Post Office, Boston, looks sure for Edwin C. Beiley, many years Chief Clerk there. The only formidable ompetitor he has is Robert E. Hudson. Col. Daniel D. Brodhead, of Boston, is here for

comething. Caleb Cushing and Charles G. Greene, of Soston, are de facto, (barring a few personal favors Pierce insists upon.) the appointing power for New England, and they have rather a bard time of it. The Postmaster General, in answer to an application for the actilement of uniquished business to day, ob-

served that he could not attend to it until be get the the crowds of office seekers, and I doubt if my rensected in that Department for a month to come. w. a

Iowa .- The Democratic State Conve was held at lows City, Feb. 24, William The

residing:
The following persons were appointed a State Conpresiding: tral Committee: James D. Eads, of Lee, (Che John Clark, of Johnson, J. F. Tallant, of Dee Ket D. F. Gaylord, of Wapello, and S. R. Miller, of

Mr. THACERAY gave three lectures is Charleston, S. C., last week.

CONCORD, N. H., has voted to become city-Yeas 825; Nays 559. It was organized as a toship in 1799

We find the following telegraphie patch in the Clereland papers of the 9th inst.
"DETROIT, March 8.—Bishop Le Fover
Free Schools triumphant by 2,000 majority."
Well done, Detroit!

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Bear

Appointments in Prospect-Col. Green Maine Office Seekers. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, March 13, 140 N. Soulé, son of Hon. Pierre Soulé, will proably be appointed Secretary of Legation at Paris

Major Lally, of Maine, son-in-law of Go Evans, and a reputed beneficiary of the G Claim, is an applicant for the Consulship to Ris filled by Gov. Kent.

Hawthorne, author of "Twice Told Tales" and the once told tale of Pierce's Life, is likely to the post of Consul to Liverpool. Senator Norris, of New-Hampshire, un

the appointment of Ithamar W. Beard, of Lovel Marshal of Massachusetts, but Watson Freeman will probably get the place. Hugh Jamison is the man for the offer of Navy Agent of Boston, now filled by Isaac H. Wrong

Pierce in the Mexican war. E. C. Bailey is the Postmaster of Boston and Aaron Hobart, Naval Officer, probably.

Col. Greene, of the Boston Post, departed hence suddenly to-day. There are a parcel of hungry fellows from Maine. We hear of nothing certain among the but that Bion Bradbury, late Collector of Passequaddy is to be reinstated; Robert Burns, or Manhor Hastings to be appointed Surveyor of that District

Appointments of Ex-Vice-Presidents Smaller Men-Gulping Down the Spots.

Jones, of Ellsworth, Collector of Frenchman's

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, March 13, 160 George Harrington, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, is garroted. Rodman-Las Foco Clerk, retained by Meredith and Corwininto his shoes.

Shelby Reed, son-in-law of Duff Green, in appointed to a \$1,700 clerkship.

George M. Dallas will be tendered the b. crative post of District Attorney of Philadelphia. [As President Pierce seems to be looking after the interests of the ex-Vice-Presidents, why could's be go a peg higher and give ex-President Fillmore a ship. If the ex-Vice-Presidents join the throng of class beggars, why not ex-Presidents next? This unit lust for place is utterly disgusting.

James J. Johnson, Hunker Hard Shell Des cerat, will probably be appointed Postmaster # a bany, and Thomas P. Crook, Collector at Champin.

The Texas Congressional Delegation united in recommending Stuart, the editor of 75 of vilian, Collector of Galveston, and Ben. McCilland. Marshal of Texas. Senator Green leaves hero the 5th of April

for California over the plains. He expects to ruch

Gen. Richardson is urged by Weller for Ma shal of California. The office seekers here from New-York are

put to their trumps by being compelled to answer the nquiry as to who they voted for in 1848 for Pres have been found yet who voted for Van Burn and it is not likely that any will be. It is under that even Prince John, if put on the stand, will tent

Senator Downs will probably be appointed

Seth Barton, it is likely, will get the plant of District Attorney at New Orleans. OBSERANCE

Bailed-U. S. Criminal Court.
Washington, Saturday, March 12, 1811.
On a motion by Charles Wallack to a Lieut, Schaumberg to bail, Dr. Boyle testified that Hi Fuller had greatly improved, had been removed to be residence without difficulty, was able to ait up and a little, and he had reason to believe would recover

Judge Crawford admitted Schaumberg to ball in the sum of \$5,000,

The Gardiner case was then resumed. Joseph H. Bradley proceeded with the opening argumet Gardiner. He intended to prove that the paper sented with the memorial, were genuineand sealed by the Mexican authorities -- attested by ou Consul there, and the Mexican Minister here. Mr. Bradley concluded by giving a history of the

and all its incidents, tracing down to the present the Witnesses for the prosecution were then called. Franklin S. Meyer testified that he was a Justice of Peace in this District on the 30th of November, I which day some person, purporting to be George ner, appeared before him, and made outh to the rial of said Gardner, but that he could not now ide

that person.

writing of Dr. Gardner, baving, while in the Sta partment, corresponded with him, and he recor Edward Johnson and Dr. Davis testified that were respectively Clerks to the Board of Commission ers, and they recognized the memorial before the 📟 as having been received and filed by the Board of Com

ers on the 29th November, 1849. The defense objected to the memorial being given the Jury, on the ground that the identity of the rial, as that presented by Dr. Gardner to the Bossia Commissioners, had not been established. The was argued until after four o'clock, when the Cou

journed Should the Court sustain the objection, it is under

that the case must be dismissed. Ex-President Fillmore will not leave Wat ington until Monday-Mrs. Fillmore being unwell

Office-Seekers, &c., at Washington The following candidates are favorably en of-some of them may be considered as ab

Mr. Wheeler, of North Carolina, for Sixth Andite Hon, E. B. Dean, of Wisconsin, Second Assistanter General. H. H. Hesth, of Washington, Treasurer of the Use

ates. Hon. A. W. Buel, of Michigan, Chargé to Berlin. A rumor that parties arrived yesterday deposited \$50,000 with Coreoran & Riggs to further interest of a certain gentleman for the New York tom House, bas caused considerable commotion in New York delegation of office-seekers.

Vice President King declines the Oath

The oath of office was not administered the Vice President on the 4th inst. Mr. Rodney, our it Consul, visited Mr. King on the 3d for the purpose; Mr. K. considered the ceremony unaccessary, feet that he should never be able to reach Washington assume the duties of the office, and if he should, the could be administred at Washington. The frieshowever, who accompany him, encourage the kept the salubrity of his present location may yet restore to health.